

THE AMERICAN

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1889.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

ON motion of Mr. Edmunds, and with three (Democrats) voting in the negative, against 49 in the affirmative, the Senate on Monday passed the following:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the Government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European Government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare.

"Section 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate this expression of the views of the Government of the United States to the Governments of the countries of Europe."

The object, of course, is to notify France that the United States will not acquiesce in any such plan as M. de Lesseps has been urging on the French government, with the support of Gen. Boulanger. The present Panama Canal Company is bankrupt, and has three months to settle its affairs. There are two ways out of the difficulty. One is that France herself should assume the burdens of the Company, and complete the canal at public expense, the other is to "scale down" or even wipe out the existing stock, and hand over the assets and the remaining obligations of the affair to a new company, which shall undertake the work. The latter is the method which the present French ministry has decided to insist upon. But since Boulanger has declared for the former, and is going to stand as a candidate for the Department of the Seine, with, of course, the support of the Canal stockholders and the Bourse, it is of importance to notify all parties in France that the proposal is chimerical. It is not an act of hostility but of friendship to the Republican government of France, because it must tend to strengthen its hands against a group of unscrupulous agitators who are using the distress the bankruptcy of the Company has caused to overthrow the political order of the nation.

It is surprising that any Senator should have voted in the negative; but perhaps there are a few who still have confidence enough in the head of the State Department to look to him for sufficiently vigorous action. But there were but three.

THE House has passed the Nicaragua Canal charter, but with a number of unfriendly amendments. The action taken amounts to saying: "We cannot help granting what you ask, but we are determined that you shall get as little good of it as possible." The main reason for this is found not so much in a proper anxiety to guard the country against undue risks, but in the preference for other enterprises than that which has now applied for incorporation. The policy is very short-sighted, for the precedents set by the House amendments, if followed in the incorporation of any other company, would create insuperable obstacles to its success. No company could afford to construct a canal across the territory of Nicaragua with the proviso that the Congress of the United States shall have power to fix the rate of its charges for the use of the canal. And no company could raise money in Europe for a canal in which not a single European could be a Director: yet without financial support in Europe the canal is an impossibility for years to come. And these restrictions are accompanied by the requirement that every share of stock shall be stamped on the back with a statement that the United States has no sort or degree of responsibility for the financial success of the enterprise. It is hard to see how the House could have displayed a more unfriendly spirit towards an undertaking which our government ought to regard with prompt and earnest favor, and we

are glad to believe that under the new Administration, the situation will be improved. It is known that Gen. Harrison has the construction of this very canal very much at heart, and that he will use the legitimate influence of his office to effect it. The present Administration has extended no encouragement whatever to the enterprise, and while we have waited for the Panama collapse, we have not shown more than a languid inclination to be ready to move for ourselves on the alternative and greatly preferable route. It is another instance of the sad incompetency of the Administration.

THE proposal of Senator Plumb to establish a permanent Tariff Commission is by no means novel in substance, whatever it may be in form. It has been discussed repeatedly in these columns, and in those of our predecessor, *The Penn Monthly*, but generally as a proposal to give the mining and manufacturing, equally with the agricultural interests of the country representation in the Cabinet, and to make it the business of this new official to collect and report the information specified in Mr. Plumb's bill. We still think the proposal of a new Secretary of Industry the better one; but wanting that we should be glad to see the other proposal adopted, as it would put the business of Tariff legislation upon a much more intelligent and satisfactory footing.

It is no objection to the proposal that the Tariff Commission of 1883 was not in all respects satisfactory. It is true that Congress did not adopt its recommendations *en bloc*: but also true that the Tariff bill of 1883 would have been much worse if it had not been for the information collected by the Commission, and much better if its recommendations had been followed more closely. It had no responsibility, for instance, for the bad blunder made in lowering the duties on wool and woolens.

MR. CLEVELAND has withdrawn from the Senate the name of Mr. Leon O. Bailey, whom he had nominated for district-attorney at Indianapolis, without waiting for the rejection by the Senate. In this he has done well, if not with the promptness which would have made the act graceful. The delay, however, has given Mr. Bailey ample opportunity to go as far as he could in probing the affair of the alleged "Dudley letter" to the bottom, and yet without result.

Mr. Solomon Claypool, whom Mr. Cleveland has nominated instead of Mr. Bailey, is a Democrat of integrity and a lawyer of ability. He gave Mr. Sellers aid in the work of prosecuting the two men, Coy and Bernheimer, who had perpetrated election frauds, and therefore he shares in that gentleman's unpopularity with many of his own party. It is represented that he is not one who will show undue leniency to law-breakers of any party, but a gentleman who will stoop to no tricks for party advantage. It is suggested that he be confirmed, and that General Harrison allow him to continue in office under his Administration; but this suggestion can safely be left to General Harrison's own judgment, his knowledge of the situation in the Indiana, and of the relations of men thereto, leaving nothing to be desired.

THE House has been wasting its time filibustering over rules, the object of the minority being to maintain the sacred right of devoting a day each week to the proposal of new bills! As though any bills of the sort could have a chance of passage, when Congress has but forty days more to live! In the meantime there are nearly all the appropriation bills to dispose of, and a number of excellent measures waiting for a vote. It is useless to mention the Blair bill. That awaits a Republican Congress. But so sound a Democrat as Col. Breckenridge is anxious for the passage of the International Copyright bill, though to no purpose. The House means to be fruitless of good legislation to the last.

MR. HARRISON addressed some sentences to the veterans of his Grand Army Post on the second day of the New Year, which they have furnished for publication. He said substantially:

"I wish to say to you, before parting with you, and I believe I can say it without offense to any Grand Army man, that the parting request I would make of you would be that each of you, if the bugle call should sound again, should stand shoulder to shoulder as we did during the war to preserve a free and honest ballot. There is nothing, I can assure you, that will do more to preserve and maintain our institutions. The only fear we have now is of a corrupt and suppressed ballot, and your utmost exertions should be to prevent this."

These words have a double reference. They of course show that the new President has no intention of acquiescing in the measure of fraud and terrorism, by which the minority has usurped the rights and powers of the majority in certain districts and States of the South. The candidate of the Republican party has not forgotten the declaration which holds the first place in the platform on which he was elected. Before the Tariff and everything else, the Republican party declares itself now, as from the beginning, the party of equal rights. By that declaration it stood far more firmly in the recent canvass, than in 1880 and 1884. Twelve years of acquiescence in the control of the South by the minority had satisfied it that it had not done its full duty by the men it emancipated from bondage. It is true that the constitutional restrictions imposed upon the national government, and reinforced by Republican judges on the Supreme Bench, are in the way of much good that other national governments than our own would at once effect. But by the wise and effective exercise of all the powers which do inhere in the national executive, by the better education of the Freedmen through the national aid, and by focussing the attention and the conscience of the nation on the wrongs inflicted on the Freedmen, it is possible to do vastly more for them than has been effected. Of course, the worst thing to do would be to transfer the federal offices in the South to agitators of no character and no ideas beyond partisan advantage. We are quite agreed with Mr. Harrison's Southern visitors on that point. But the nation has given the party a great trust as regards the oppressed minority, and firm hands as well as clean are needed for its exercise.

The reference Mr. Harrison makes to "a corrupt ballot" shows that he does not regard our political evils as lying only to the Southward. Like every patriotic and conscientious American he is awake to the growth of objectionable methods in our political contests, and anxious for their suppression. Exactly what means he hopes to use is not indicated in his speech. We infer, however, that he looks for good results from a general awakening of the popular conscience taking the shape of a patriotic agitation against bribes and bribery of all kinds. We do not suppose he expects the happiest results from making up a Cabinet from the material commended to his use by some of the newspaper wise men. Their lists of possible members of the President's political household is made up largely of men who have acquired power or prominence by the use of whatever means came first to their hands, without much reference to moral quality.

MR. MANTON MARBLE, who has a roving commission to Europe to look after the interests of Silver, reports that the nations of the Old World probably are ready to reopen negotiations for an international agreement to restore that metal to its old place in the coinage of the world. We very much doubt the feasibility of such an agreement at the present time, much as we should desire to see it established. Great Britain still is in the way, and the Royal Commission appointed by the party which cares least for Political Economy stands six to six on the question. The most effectual way to quicken the sensibilities of the United Kingdom would be to get India back into the strait she was in ten years ago, when her government was selling exchange on Calcutta at 30 per cent. discount, to raise gold to pay the interest on its London debts. But to that India will not be brought so long as we go on

coining such a volume of standard dollars as relieves the pressure of the silver market. And by and by when India has so developed her grain production as to deprive us of our English market for wheat, in large part if not entirely, she will not care whether we coin silver or not. She will pay her London debts by her export of wheat and care nothing about the rate of exchange and the price of silver.

Our alternative to an international agreement is to develop direct trade with the silver-using countries, and pay for our purchases in that metal. At present we buy their products largely of England, who pays for these with her manufactured goods and uses them to pay us for wheat, petroleum, and other American articles. To put a stop to this jug-handled arrangement, we must have ships of our own and control our own commerce. That would affect silver more directly than any other step we could take for its benefit; and besides our purchases we could make a good profit out of placing silver with them as capital and taking the annual interest on these investments in produce, as England does.

But instead of moving in that direction, we are going the other way. Our new Chinese Exclusion bill has not only offended and alienated the Chinese, but has impaired the confidence of our weaker neighbors generally in our friendliness and probity. That measure is the one by which Mr. Cleveland has left the country the most enduring monument of his kind of statesmanship. It was the work of himself and his advisers, and was intended as a political device to secure him the electoral votes of the Pacific slope. Mr. C. P. Huntington goes so far as to suggest that one of its probable effects will be the discontinuance of steamship service to China and Japan, as the new attitude of the former toward American commerce will render it unprofitable.

MR. WILLIAMS, of South Carolina, whose letter in *Harper's Weekly* we commented upon, (December 29), sends us a letter which we print elsewhere. We are impressed in this, as in the other, with the evidences of good temper which he displays, and with the apparent sincerity of his conviction that the black vote in South Carolina and other States constitutes a menace of a serious character. But it seems to us that the suggestions we have already made: (1) To concede the colored men the exercise of their rights of citizenship, and so relieve their fears of reenslavement; (2) to help them to an education (industrial as well as mental) which will make them more useful as citizens and more intelligent as voters; (3) to thus make it easy for the party lines to form on other than race lines; are the only existing clues to a settlement of the difficulty. It is obvious that the negroes cannot be reenslaved, that they cannot be deported, and that the suppression of their vote cannot be allowed. What then remains? The adoption of an educational test of suffrage has been suggested; but that would disfranchise white men, as well as blacks, and besides the creation of a large body of disaffected persons, it would remove the motive which now exists for an education of the blacks by adequate public provision. It would then be to the advantage of those who could read and vote to keep all others so they could do neither.

What our correspondent says of the tendency of the black men to vote together, and of the difficulty of securing independent action from them, in the face of partisan appeals, no matter how strong a case for independence exists, is of course fairly true. But there has been no time in the South, since the reactionary movement of 1874 began, when the colored men felt so secure in their rights that they dare divide. It is like the old fable of the North Wind blowing upon the traveler to make him drop his cloak, which at each blast he drew closer, while, when the Sun beamed warmly upon him, he threw it off in a moment. Confidence on the part of the colored men must precede a relaxation of their present attitude of vigilance.

THE contest for the Republican choice for the U. S. Senatorship in Delaware is about culminating, as the preliminary vote in

the separate houses of the Legislature must be taken on Tuesday. The candidates, for a few days past, have been but four in number,—Mr. Higgins, of Wilmington city; Mr. Treat, of Sussex county; and Mr. Smithers and Mr. Massey, of Kent. A gentleman of this city, or Boston, who has a summer residence just over the line in Delaware, Mr. Addicks, has also proposed himself, but the traditions of Delaware politics would not encourage a candidacy so very exotic in origin, even if it possessed much stronger claims upon serious consideration.

Of the four candidates, Mr. Higgins receives, no doubt, the most general support throughout the State. His own city and county are practically unanimous in his support, and a remarkable delegation of the leading citizens of Wilmington who went to the State capital in his behalf, on Tuesday evening, testified in the most flattering manner to the propriety of his selection, not only upon personal but upon political and public grounds.

It must be understood that the sixteen Republican members of the Legislature (who constitute a majority of the thirty in both houses), are all from the lower counties, Kent and Sussex. This would be to the serious disadvantage of a candidate from New Castle, if these counties should be even fairly agreed upon by their own men. But their division among three local candidates suggests the wisdom of making a State choice, rather than one on county lines. And, as Mr. Marvel, a veteran Republican of Sussex county, has just pointed out, it is in New Castle county that the party must hope to gain most ground. That county has very much more than half the population of the State, and its growth in manufacturing and other business is certain to be large and rapid. If the party, therefore, should now choose a Senator so strong with the people there, and so well qualified in all respects, as Mr. Higgins, it could hardly fail materially to advance the prospect of Republican success and reform in the State.

THE strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R., which was "at an end" so long ago, has now terminated finally with a treaty of peace between the railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Only the great strike of the iron-workers of Northern England has lasted longer than this, and that also came to an end with the acceptance of the terms proposed by the strikers. And so distinctly was the trade's union recognized in this settlement, that the terms were withheld from the public by both parties until Chief Arthur and his associates in the direction of the Brotherhood had given them their approval. It is reported that Mr. Arthur was opposed to the strike from the first, and now that it is settled, will withdraw from his place at the head of the Brotherhood, as dissenting from its present policy. This we should regret as likely to make its course less moderate and reasonable than it has generally been under his able and responsible management. Such a man always is a loss to the cause of organized labor, because it is the moderation of such as he which has made the cause respected. But undoubtedly there is a tendency in our labor organization to pass into the hands of extremists and agitators, who act upon the principle that masters and men are natural enemies.

The Burlington road pledges itself not to discriminate against men engaged in the strike who have used no violence, and where it is unable to restore them to their posts it will aid them in getting employment elsewhere. This is a different spirit from that shown by the railroads centering at Indianapolis, which have black-listed all the switchmen who participated in strikes. A number of public men of both parties, with Governor Gray at their head, attended a meeting of the Superintendents of these roads to ask the abandonment of this policy. But they received no assurance or even indication of acquiescence in this request. When workingmen associate to boycott those who stand in the way of their interests, public opinion everywhere and in most States the law is invoked against them. But we do not see any indication of a disposition to visit with equal censure boycotting which is practiced by employers. The only exception is the pun-

ishment of a number of Connecticut employers for black-listing strikers. What is fair for one side in the struggle is fair for the other. Nor is the hardship of the system confined to strikers. It is known that workingmen of an independent turn of mind, who were supposed to encourage their associates in standing upon their rights, have been dismissed and deprived of the chance of employment in other establishments of the same kind by having their names entered upon the "black list," although they never engaged in a strike. Such occurrences go very far to embitter the relations of labor and capital, and they help to explain the disposition of many laborers to take the side opposed to their employers in national politics.

THE Northern and Southern Presbyterians have held another conference, not to discuss reunion as the Southern Assembly of last summer gave that its quietus, but to consider a plan of co-operation which will keep the two bodies from getting into each other's way and wasting men and money in rival organizations in new fields. The migration to Texas carries thither a good number of Northern Presbyterians, who naturally prefer churches of their own communion. Some of them, perhaps, do not feel much unity with a body whose Assemblies resound with eulogies of the "Lost Cause," and whose preachers even now have not given up "Ham, Hagar, and Onesimus" as proof-texts for the divine sanction of human bondage. But to avoid the erection of two churches of the faith and order where one is enough, some plan is sought which shall determine which of the two bodies has the best claim to priority.

In Texas the Southern Presbyterians have set on foot their plan for a separate church for the Freedmen, by organizing their handful of colored preachers and congregations into a "Presbytery of Texas." A Presbytery with an area of jurisdiction much larger than the republic of France can exercise no sort of oversight over its score of ministers and congregations. The organization is a farce, and its best result would be to drive these colored Presbyterians into the Presbyteries of the Northern Church, in which white and black "dwell together in unity."

IT is announced that Governor Beaver has appointed Mr. Samuel W. Pennypacker to fill the vacancy on the bench of our Common Pleas caused by the promotion of Judge Mitchell to the Supreme Court. This is an excellent selection, and fully in line with the rule which has been maintained in this city, and indeed in this State, in the choice of the judiciary. Judge Pennypacker has been one of the most industrious and energetic of the members of the bar, yet he has found time for valuable literary and historical labors. His present commission, of course, is for the vacancy, and will expire in January, 1890, but no doubt he will so approve himself as to merit and receive an election for the full term.

WINDSOR, which lies just across the strait from Detroit, has had a local election which turned upon the question of the "annexation" of Canada to the United States. The candidate opposed to that proposition was successful by a small majority, as we should have expected. It would be wonderful if a policy so recently mooted should be found to have a majority in any part of the Dominion; and even more surprising if a town so close to us as Windsor had given a very decisive vote against it. If an American election were made to turn upon the same question we doubt if any districts would vote for the admission of Canada. Neither country has given the matter very serious consideration, and we must wait until both have done so before prophesying the final result.

MANCHESTER and Mr. Gladstone both take the floor for explanations. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce declares that a majority of its members are loyal to Free Trade, and that the meeting which passed the protectionist resolutions did not fairly represent the body. Even this shows how great is the change in public opinion. Forty years ago there was no need to watch the

representation of parties at a meeting of the Chamber, to prevent Manchester being mistaken for a protectionist city.

Mr. Gladstone declares that what he wishes to submit to international arbitration is not Italy's right to her capital and her entire territory, to the exclusion of papal rule from every part of it. It therefore can be nothing but the small frictions and petty grievances of the Vatican against the Quirinal. But the Pope and the *papalini* would not thank him for devising a plan to deprive them of their only reason for demanding a restoration of the temporal power.

LONDON is on the eve of an election of the city council which is to control the affairs of a city of four and three-quarters million people. Heretofore only the "city" proper,—a mere fragment of the real city,—and Westminster have had even the form of municipal government. The other districts have been treated as country parishes and governed by a vestry elected at the parish meetings, except that the nation has placed the police and the public works, including the opening of streets, under special boards. Now the whole city is to be "consolidated," as Philadelphia was in 1854, and the new council will have the expenditure of a revenue larger than that of many whole nations, and the control of the affairs of a population as large as that of Portugal or Sweden, and greater than that of Holland, Switzerland, Greece, or Denmark. New York is the only State of our Union which (by the 1880 Census) exceeds London in population, and Canada falls considerably below it.

Of course much importance attaches to the election of the 118 members of the first Council, as its wisdom or folly may affect the history of the city for a long time to come. The chances are heavily in favor of its acting foolishly. The long isolation of districts has thrown the control of affairs into the hands of small men, who have acquired influence enough to secure their election in a majority of cases to the Council. It will take such men some time to get rid of the parochial way of looking at things; and instead of dealing with municipal questions in a large and generous spirit, they probably will resist any measures which might tend to increase the burden of taxation or incur larger responsibilities than at present. If broader views do prevail, it will be by the alliance of the poor and the rich districts against the timidity and economy of the middle class parishes.

Birmingham, thanks largely to the good example set by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain when mayor of the city, is the best managed municipality of England. The authorities have made free use of the power given them by recent legislation to "condemn" and tear down the old rookeries in which the working-classes were housed and to replace them with decent and comfortable homes. This has resulted in establishing in Birmingham a higher standard of living than exists in any other manufacturing city of Great Britain. The result goes far to explain the popularity of the Unionist leader, which has enabled him to hold the city on the Unionist side. That London will follow this example is not immediately probable. The wealthy class of large employers, which controls Birmingham and carried out these reforms in spite of the shop-keepers, hardly exists in London, which is the first manufacturing city of the world and yet is destitute of large establishments of that kind. And the rich people of London generally have but little sense of responsibility for the condition of their poor neighbors miles away at the other end of the city.

THE attempt of the younger Bismarck to fasten upon Sir Robert D. Morier, now the English ambassador to Russia, the grave offense of communicating to Marshal Bazaine in 1870 the movements of the German Army, is a proceeding as stupid as it is absurd. It has cemented the sympathies of French and English against the Germans, without convincing anybody that so acute a diplomat as Sir Robert could be guilty of such an offense. The only evidence on which the charge rested was a letter or despatch of Bazaine's, in which he spoke of a piece of intelligence

received from London, where Sir Robert was mentioned as the authority for it. But in a subsequent letter, on whose authenticity the German official press has tried to cast doubts, Bazaine denied having had any communication with the English ambassador.

The barrack-manners Herr Bismarck showed when asked by Sir Robert to have the report contradicted in the official press, have not mended the matter. As the Germans have no reason for hating Sir Robert, and no national motive for provoking the English, it is inferred that this move is another bit of Bismarckian policy, and is intended to weaken the popular regard for the late Emperor. It is meant to be understood that he communicated to the English ambassador what his duty to his country forbade him to make known, and thus imperilled the army and endangered its operations. It is certain that the Bismarcks leave nothing undone to throw a shadow upon the late Emperor's name, and shameful as it seems, his unworthy son permits it, if he does not actually coöperate with them. We can put no other construction upon his selecting for a much prized decoration at the Holidays Herr von Puttkammer, the very man whom his father so ignominiously dismissed from office during his brief reign. Even the dismissal of Prof. Geffcken from arrest for the publication of parts of the late Emperor's diary is made the occasion to stigmatize these extracts as injurious to Germany.

"CROWDING" THE NEW PRESIDENT.

IF he did not say, as was reported from Indianapolis a month or so ago, General Harrison might very well have said that he did not want to be "crowded" by persons who had formed their own views as to how his Cabinet should be made up. It would have been a very natural and very reasonable expression from him, and would have indicated a state of mind which the American people must desire him to have.

The working politicians are always inclined to "crowd." They form their own plans. They make their own "deals." They arrange who shall be put into place, and who shall be kept out. They assign to themselves posts of honor, profit, responsibility, and influence. Their programmes are not merely for to-day, and this year, but for next year and the next Presidency. They are crowding programmes, of course, because they arrange not merely who shall be called and chosen, but who shall be shoved aside and put out of the way. They are plans which contemplate the personal advantage and aggrandisement of the parties forming them, and which necessarily consider little if anything else.

In pressing these upon a man who is about to enter upon a term of the Presidency, the offense is one not to be lightly characterized. It is a breach of propriety, because the President-elect should be free from "pressure," to choose his own circle of advisers. The election of the people has not only put that right into his hands, but has signified the public confidence that he is fully competent to exercise it. And there is more than this breach of propriety: there is an assault upon the public interests. It is designed to forestall the action of the President,—to put upon him schemes which he would not himself form, and jobs which he would have shrunk from. It is designed to make him an executive, not of the general wishes of the country, and of the judgment and conscience of himself and his counsellors, but of plans which have been conceived in private, and formulated among cliques and factions. The effect of successfully "crowding" him in this way is to make him the mere instrument of political jobbery.

It hardly need be said that General Harrison, like every other man who has occupied his present position, and has been pressed on by the crowding politicians, stands on dangerous ground. It is a hardship of the high office in which he has been put. It tests sternly his good judgment and his courage. It develops whether he has strength enough to be a real President. If he surrenders

himself to the schemes which are offered him, he enters upon a course in which he is always hampered, always more or less controlled, by the successive unfoldings of the plans to which he has yielded,—for those presented at the beginning have hold upon others, and these upon others still.

We have great confidence in General Harrison's firmness of character, and we are sure he has been enough in public life to understand the currents of influence which act upon our American affairs. He appreciates, no doubt, the propriety of listening to respectful and sincere suggestions, while he knows the danger of suffering himself to be "crowded" by men whose programme is to supplant his views with their own, and to make for him the plans and methods of his Presidency. So far he stands on firm ground. He has been greatly fortunate in that he received the nomination clean of complications. He is not hampered by bargains or contracts. He is his own man, free to address himself to the high duties before him without obligation to turn aside for the discharge of private engagements.

We do not suggest the thought that General Harrison should disregard the sentiment of his party, or contemn the judgment of those men in it whom he knows by experience of their character and abilities and services to be valuable advisers, but we point out simply that whatever advice he seeks or accepts, the success of his Presidency depends upon his avoidance of the pitfalls which the crowding politicians dig for him. He must be President upon his own foundation. He must choose his Cabinet freely, and not under pressure. He must formulate his own plans, and develop them by their appropriate processes. He must make his Administration strong, and the men who regard politics as a trade will be only too glad to fall in behind it. They would "run" him if he would permit it, but they will follow in a moment when they find that he intends to lead.

THE SPOILS DELUSION RETURNED!

THE recurrence of periods of superstitious error marks with dark spots the history of the human race. One of these appears to be threatening this country. The idea is abroad that we are about to reenter upon antique conditions, to distribute the public offices as "spoils," to make "a clean sweep" of public offices, to condemn upon partisan lines one-half the American people, and especially to hand over to satraps of States and Congressional districts "patronage" which they will deal out to their followers for their personal satisfaction or political advantage.

This is a curious delusion. Yet we see evidences of its existence too strong to be questioned. His own local newspaper quotes uncorrected the statement of a member of Congress, in a Pennsylvania district, that he does not intend to "make his appointments" to the post-offices of his district, (270 in number) for some time, but that "the removals and appointments will all be made in a business-like way," in due time. A city newspaper quotes one of the Senators from Pennsylvania as announcing that the applicants for Federal places in Philadelphia must compose their factional differences, or he will himself cut the knot and decide who shall have them. In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, extraordinary changes of competent officers are made under the pressure of the idea that a great dispenser of "the patronage" demands it, and that to withstand him would be to incur the reproof of General Harrison's Administration.

These are evidences recently presented. They refer, it seems, to the one State of Pennsylvania. Whether like manifestations appear in other States may be a proper subject for serious inquiry. It can scarcely be, we suppose, that this wave of superstition is confined to one locality, or that the people of Pennsylvania are especially liable to recur to delusions which they have once escaped, and to desire to feed themselves upon the scrap-heaps of antiquated errors.

As a matter of fact, President Harrison will do no such thing as these dividers of the raiment of the public service are imagin-

ing. He can make no "clean sweep." He cannot deal out "patronage" to the satraps of party, little or great. He is estopped from any such course by the deliberate processes of reform upon which his party entered years ago, by the criticism which Republicans have made upon Mr. Cleveland's administration, by the assurances contained in the platform on which he was nominated, and by his own public declarations as well as his own perceptions of duty. A more absurd, vain, foolish delusion of self-seekers is seldom encountered than this that he is to throw aside the work to which the Republican party committed itself before its control of the Government was interrupted, and that he would so mark his administration with corruption and jobbery in appointments as to make Mr. Cleveland's shine by comparison. Nobody but a purblind place-hunter could suppose such a thing possible. The political necessities of Mr. Harrison's administration, aside from any consideration of his official commitments, or his private views, will require that he should deal with the civil service in such a manner as to still further discredit Mr. Cleveland's bad procedure. Instead of ladling out "Spoils," handing over the post-offices of whole districts to the disposal of Congressmen, or bestowing offices by wholesale upon Senators, the new President will need to keep more closely than ever before to the higher, cleaner, and more patriotic methods which had measurably displaced the old ones before 1885, and to which Republicans have since, in a multitude of ways, and on every occasion, reasserted their devotion. Instead of fouling the service more than his predecessor, General Harrison's work will be to cleanse it, and instead of becoming the tool of spoils-men he will need to make them well understand the weight of his disfavor.

THE DANISH MISSION: PROF. ANDERSON'S LITERARY WORK.

THE people of the Scandinavian countries think they have reason to regret the victory of the Republican party in America, as likely to lead to the recall of Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson from the Danish mission. The *Morgenbladet* of Copenhagen has a long editorial article deplored the prospect of having a change made in consequence of Gen. Harrison's succeeding Mr. Cleveland, and a consequent general shift of persons in the diplomatic service. It says: "It will be a great loss, not only for Denmark, but for the whole North, if Mr. Anderson is to be recalled. When President Cleveland, four years ago, nominated the Norwegian farmer's son as minister to Denmark it was putting the right man into the right place. Nobody in America had labored as did Anderson to diffuse there a knowledge of the Scandinavian North. His meritorious scientific activity, which especially had the speech and literature of the Old North in view, sowed seed in good soil. There arose in America a living interest in the ancient kindred on the other side of the sea. The tide of travel began to turn toward the North. Ole Bull had formed one bond of union, and Björnson's tales of peasant life in Anderson's translation, found a like welcome in all quarters. And Anderson recalled to his countrymen the voyage of the Norse colonists to Vineland, wrote for them a 'Norse Mythology,' translated the 'Younger Edda' knitted in short tie after tie between the old home of his fathers and his new home. Therefore President Cleveland did not hesitate to send the man of science and author as minister to Denmark. Who could better have filled the post, and in what other place could Anderson have carried on his labors to greater advantage,—his mission to make the people of the United States familiar with the intellectual life of the North?"

"We especially know that it has been good fortune for us to have a man like Minister Anderson among us. For a multitude of emigrants he has smoothed the way into the new, large, and difficult relations to which they were going. No one has knocked at his door in vain. Good advice and a weighty letter of recommendation were always at their service. He knows the Norse folk, and he stands close to them both through his parentage and his studies. That will be felt very quickly, if a stranger take his place.

"Besides this, it will be a serious loss if Mr. Anderson is obliged, just at this moment, to break up house in the midst of his literary work. With genuine American industry and energy he is plunged in half-completed literary undertakings. While his translation of Victor Rydberg's great 'Germanic Mythology,' announced some time back in our columns, is ready for the press, and is to appear about Christmas simultaneously in New York and

London; he is urgently at work on a revised edition of an earlier translation [Laing's] of the 'Heimskringla,'—a handsome and costly work in four large volumes. Quite recently,—while by way of variety he translated Carl Lumholtz's well known sketches of travel, 'Among the Man Eaters,'—he took up in earnest an old plan of his youth and finished a translation of the whole of the 'Elder Edda.' A translation of Asbjörnson's and Moe's 'Folk Tales' lies as good as ready for the printer, and he has received from London an offer for a new translation of Hans Christian Andersen's 'Tales,' to be published with five hundred original illustrations."

Our Copenhagen contemporary goes on to say that in every view of the case it would be better to leave Prof. Anderson where he is. We quite agree with it. Professor Anderson is a very fit man for the place he holds. If he be a partisan, at all, certainly his party affiliations and activities previous to his departure for Copenhagen are by no means such as to disqualify him for the efficient performance of his service to the United States, and his standing in letters, and his discharge of the practical international duties that fall to his hand, especially commend him to the favor of an Administration conducted on sound principles.

COOKS AND MISTRESSES.

NOBODY thinks nowadays of questioning the truth of the statement that a knowledge how to prepare food in an attractive, wholesome, and thrifty manner is a valuable acquisition for any woman of any age or class. Schools of cookery have established the fact that cooking does not altogether come by nature,—that it is not merely an exact science, but actually a high art. Everybody goes to the schools now, and hears lectures on cooking, and at least looks on while experts prepare a course of elaborate dishes from raw materials before their eyes. And it must be confessed that few exhibitions are more fascinating than the preparation of food, with shining implements, manual dexterity, and the quick and certain application of the right means to the right end. It would not be hard to show that the woman who fails to cultivate a faculty supposed to be innate with her, loses not only one of the completest satisfactions of which she herself is capable, but also misses a chance of rounding and perfecting the impression she makes on the mind of man. Becky Sharp knew all the best weapons of her sex when she practiced her bewitching housewifery arts upon Pitt Crawley. But putting aside all question of the aesthetic effect of the queen in the kitchen, women are often enough compelled to descend into the arena without any idea of fascinating the least of their subjects.

Schools of cooking have diffused a clear idea of the desirability of having a variety of well-made dishes; but how to compass such delightful results with an ordinary cook is still a mystery, that is unless one accepts the solution offered in various handbooks and guides to complete cookery. Here is one¹ which throws a flood of light upon the art of making home comfortable. Mrs. Bishop is a young woman with a baby or two, whose husband's means are small but whose tastes are rather luxurious. They could keep but one maid, and, as all women know, even a small house cannot be maintained in complete order by one servant, without a good deal of assistance from the mistress. Mrs. Bishop had passed her early days in France and had gotten into the habit of thinking that the preparation of meals was the important part of housekeeping; but when she came back to America, she noticed that here when housekeepers are hurried the table suffers, and that their families are compelled to accept heavy bread, poor butter, tough meat, and ill-cooked vegetables. Mrs. Bishop felt that this was a sacrifice, not only of family happiness but of health, and she accordingly decided that in her home the chief daily requisition must be good, wholesome meals. And as she had only a common servant to help her, she made up her mind that these meals must be prepared by her own hands.

Her system worked beautifully as,—in books at least,—all applications of sensible ideas to every-day life are sure to work. The one maid took care of the house and the mistress prepared the meals. There were advantages in this over having an ordinary, cook who was sure to waste and spoil, on an average, quite as much as she converted into food. Cooks in general have an absence of sweet reasonableness, and the yawning void in their intellects is filled up with a majestic self-sufficiency. They have some occult reason for keeping butter, milk, and cream, eggs, even meat and fish, in their hot kitchens until the spirit moves them to put the delicate substances away in their cool receptacles. They may not have a good fire when it is needed to cook meals, but at all other times the range is crowded with red-hot coals to the very covers, and every draft is wide open; they do not, however, like to clean the ashes out of the oven-flues, and, in consequence,

in spite of the fiery furnace above, the oven remains cold. Average cooks have, besides, certain fixed ideas: if water has boiled, it is boiling water still, and although practically it is only tepid, retains, in their opinion, sufficient stored up virtue to make tea; then they never can see the good of spending so much time in skimming the water in which bones and meat have been boiled to make soup; they like to furnish a "hash" full of bits of bone, fat, and gristle, but when it comes to concocting delicate croquettes and rissoles out of cold meat, they "can't abide messes," and the "infinite capacity for taking pains" is not their definition of genius. Frying, to the average cook, is a beloved process; but she can never be persuaded that hot fat is better than cold for the reception of meats or chipped potatoes.

In fact when we think what Mrs. Bishop escaped by going into her own kitchen and taking care of her own purchases, which meant money, health, and happiness to her, we are ready to wonder that all women who feel the shame and vexation of waste and ill-cooked food do not do likewise. With the mistress to look after the stores, there is a certain adaptability of means to ends. It is little or nothing to the cook whether the family has nourishing soup; what she insists upon is that if she has to make soup she shall have plenty of good soup-meat to make it of, and all of one piece. Mrs. Bishop wanted to feed her little family, so she used up every scrap of meat, every bone, whether beef, mutton, or chicken, for her soup. She had a dozen different ways of preparing cold meat—patties, fritters, pies, rissoles, croquettes, etc.,—delicious to the taste and satisfactory to her conscience, for not a morsel of meat was wasted in her house. If two or three eggs were left over from breakfast, they were at once boiled hard for a garnish to some dish to come; stale bread was made into bread-crums instead of being left to grow mouldy, as it would be likely to do under a cook's régime.

In fact good economical cooking requires forethought, minute attention, and loving skill; and these are exactly what no hired cook except a *chef* is capable of. No department in any house calls for such constant thought, prompt decision, and oversight as the kitchen; yet the divinity of a cross, jealous, wasteful cook so successfully hedges that sanctuary in from the eye of the mistress, that it is in general the most inaccessible place in the whole house.

The story of Mrs. Bishop's experience is a very interesting one, and, to a degree, seems to be practicable. The delightful results she attained were not independent of hard processes; but she had the courage and the sincerity to spend her strength and time where she felt that they were most needed. Naturally, the theorist of any science is apt to be a little run away with by the subject, and in order to insure its having due importance is obliged to over-rate it. All people who teach cooking or make cook-books are prone to believe too much in the appetite and in the digestion. People need to "live well," but the most important thing, after all, is to live simply and not to exceed the healthy limit. The character of individual tastes varies so much that one can lay down no clear rule of diet; but we should venture to say that in this country there are few gourmands, and after too many of Mrs. Bishop's elaborate preparations many of us would cry out, "Give us bread, meat and no made dishes!" In fact, one of the characteristics of amateur cookery is a love for new recipes; and one of the dangers to be avoided is the concoction of trifles which are not only beyond our experiences but surpass our imagination. "Don't you know," a bright little woman said to us not long ago, "Mrs. X. has been to cooking-school and has studied all sorts of cook-books, and when you go to her house to lunch or to dinner, you don't quite know what you are eating, and you think to yourself that you don't quite like it!"

L. W.

CHARLOTTE VON STEIN IN GOETHE'S TASSO.

IN this book¹ we have one of the best edited German classics yet issued in this country. The student here has an edition of Tasso which gives him all the information necessary for an understanding of the text, together with excellent notes, chiefly in explanation of the meaning of difficult passages; the book is not intended for beginners or early students, and therefore the grammatical notes are very few. The introduction, which is very scholarly, occupies no less than sixty pages and discusses most of the problems connected with the play. German critics have indulged in much speculation as to the influence of Frau von Stein upon the portraits of one of the female characters in the play—Leonora of Este—as Goethe has drawn it. Serassi, the biographer of Tasso, in his description of the Princess Leonora ascribes qualities and characteristics to her which the critics say accord admirably with those of Frau von Stein,—indeed they profess to see everywhere in the play the immense influence exercised over

¹ GOETHE'S TORQUATO TASSO. Edited for the use of students, by Calvin Thomas, Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures in the University of Michigan, Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 1888.

Goethe by this woman. The facts are briefly these: Goethe first made the acquaintance of Charlotte von Stein towards the close of the year 1775,—shortly after his arrival in Weimar. In January of the following year began that correspondence which was published in 1848, a collection of letters that has received the most extravagant praise, though we agree with Prof. Thomas that "very many of them are indubitable rubbish." At this time Goethe was in his 27th year, Frau von Stein was seven years older and "the mother of several children." As to their relations, I quote Prof. Thomas: "He was not always prepared to rest content with those indications of affection which the Baroness deemed compatible with her duty as a wife; sometimes he transgressed the proper bounds, and then there were on her part reproofs and warnings and temporary banishment from her presence, to be followed on his part by contrition and fair promises for the future, until he was taken back into her favor. Thus the intimacy grew," etc. There can be no question of Frau von Stein's influence on these early years of Goethe's life—the correspondence amply proves it; the question is as to the influence this relation had on Goethe's Tasso.

The first positive proof we have that Goethe had conceived the idea of writing a drama upon Tasso we find in his diary under date of March, 30 1780: "glückliche Erfindung Tasso." Under date of October 14, 1780 we find the entry: "Began writing upon Tasso." On the 15th of November he sends to Frau von Stein the first act, written in "poetic prose." The work was then discontinued for some months: "there had been in the relations of the pair a temporary strain, which had now disappeared," says Prof. Thomas. On the 20th of April, 1781, he writes to her: "Ich habe gleich am Tasso Schreibend dich angebetet," etc. The work goes straggling along for some days, then comes a "complete standstill," not to be relieved till after seven years, "when the poet's mind and his conceptions of the dramatic art had undergone great transformation." There have been many conjectures as to the cause of this long neglect of the Tasso subject. They are immaterial, however. In September, 1786,—five years after his last work on Tasso, his friendship with Frau von Stein continuing, Goethe undertook his Italian journey. On February 21, 1787, he writes from Italy concerning Tasso: "What is already written I must destroy; it has lain too long, and *neither the character nor the place, nor the tone, have any kinship with my present purpose.*" The first two acts, written in prose, he took to Italy with him. He frequently mentions Tasso, but does no work upon it: finally, in March, 1788, we find him reading Serassi's Life of Tasso. In the spring of 1788 he is working at Tasso in Florence. In the following June he returns to Weimar, where everything seems sombre and gloomy to him, and he deeply regrets having left Italy.

Up to this time Goethe's letters show a continued affection for Frau von Stein. But now followed the estrangement from his friend. The causes which led to this estrangement need not concern us. Most likely he grew weary of the Baroness,—perhaps the "conscience marriage" with Christina Vulpius, begun a short time after his return from Italy, had some influence. This relation, at all events, "naturally offended Frau von Stein," as Prof. Thomas says, and from that time on the "correspondence between them flows but sparingly." Then came the final rupture and termination of a "relationship" that had lasted fourteen years, "and, look at it as one will, had been unnatural and unwholesome from the beginning." Now, it must be borne in mind that Tasso was finished in the few weeks immediately preceding and following this breach of friendship. Goethe was working at it in August, 1788. On June 7, 1789, he writes that Tasso is almost finished, and the work is finally completed in July, 1789, a little over a year after his return.

It is a well known fact that no manuscript of the original prose Tasso has as yet been found in the Goethe archives in Weimar. What ground is there then for supposing the great influence that Frau von Stein exerted over Goethe in his delineation of the character of Princess Leonora, or in fact on the whole drama? That the "Lenz" episode and his attachment for Frau von Stein may have had their influence on Goethe's *conception* of the drama, we do not wish to gainsay; doubtless they had a powerful influence on what there was of the "prose Tasso." Indeed, so far as the play is concerned as it now lies before us, the weight of the evidence is directly the other way. On September 7, 1788, some time after the estrangement from Frau von Stein had begun, Goethe in a letter describing the plan of the drama, says that he cannot yet give a *single completed scene* to his friends. Some little progress is made in the autumn of 1788, but the work is not begun in earnest, as Goethe himself tells us, till January, 1789, and is not completed till the latter part of July, sometime after the correspondence between Goethe and Frau von Stein had ceased.

All critics agree, and every subsequent act of Goethe's life confirms the opinion, that Goethe returned a different man in many ways from what he was when he first set out for Italy. His

whole moral as well as artistic nature had undergone a complete change and Goethe could well say with Tasso: Ger. Lib., Canto I.-57:

"Nelle Scuole d'Amor che non s'apprende."

WEEKLY NOTES.

MUGWUMPERY,—the attitude of the man who stands outside all parties, ignores their practical difficulties, and exercises himself in criticism of their methods,—is not confined to politics. There is the educational Mugwump, who never so much as taught a child his alphabet, but who knows all about the shortcomings of our educational systems, and could give the college presidents and school superintendents a hundred points. There is the literary Mugwump, who never saw his own name on a title-page, but who can tell every author in the country how his book ought to have been written. And worst of all there is the religious Mugwump, who has but the slightest practical acquaintance with the working of the Church system and its difficulties, but who can enlighten bishops and conferences as to what is really needed and must be done. He is quite sure that Foreign Missions are a fraud and home missions a failure; and a disgruntled ecclesiastic, like Canon Taylor, is a man after his own heart because he abuses the missions so heartily, although keen observers like Sir W. W. Hunter tell quite another story. And your Mugwump knows that nobody in the modern pulpit can preach as he ought to do, although he himself has not heard five preachers in five years. And if he be a newspaper man, he is quite sure the daily newspaper and especially the Sunday newspapers have superseded the pulpit, although it would puzzle him to show how either the morals or manners of the community are to be benefitted by an indiscriminate perusal of the daily tale of crimes, rascallities, and calamities which fill their columns.

* * *

WHAT mischiefs have resulted from dismissing trustworthy Indian agents, and putting political workers into their places, is shown by two cases of recent occurrence. "A few months since eight Indians were arrested by a sheriff in Minnesota, and put in jail. Their offense was absence from their reservation without the written consent or permit of their agent. They were driving logs for a lumberman and earning \$1.50 per day. It is not long since two intelligent, industrious Indians were banished from a reservation, leaving behind them cultivated fields, stock, etc., simply because they did not please their master, the agent in charge, who also seized and prevented the use of a printing press bought and brought on to the reservation by another Indian, for the purpose of issuing a paper." Not only the men who perpetrate such outrages are worthy of reprobation, but the system which permits of them is a bad one. No human being should be given such power over men of ripe years and sound minds. Even where it is not abused, it tends to check the development of character, and to teach the Indian dependence rather than self-reliance. We believe the whole body of our legislation with regard to the Indian now needs overhauling.

* * *

THE Browning Society of the New Century Club has materially increased in numbers since its organization in the autumn, and a new list of the membership, lately issued, contains over three hundred names. Meetings are held twice a month and a programme extending to the end of May has been arranged. It includes the study of "Paracelsus," "Mr. Sludge the Medium," "Fifine at the Fair," and "Return of the Druses." Two evenings in November were given to "Rabbi Ben Ezra" and "Pauline." Most extended attention is given to "Paracelsus" in the programme, it being the special theme for five meetings, beginning December 10 and closing February 11.

Miss Louise Stockton, in a paper on "The Rational Approach to the Study of Browning," read at the meeting on December 20th, advocated a sane and uncritical treatment of his works, such as we give to poets who are not especially the subject of discussion by societies. At the same meeting, a motion was carried authorizing the entrance of the club into the larger circle of Browning societies whereby it becomes the recipient of distributed publications and information. At the meeting January 7th the subjectivity of Browning's drama was discussed.

* * *

THE Contemporary Club, at its monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, listened to a paper on "The Evolution of Ethics," prepared by Dr. Frances Emily White. Dr. White argued that morals are an evolved quality, grown up with civilization, from germ origin, by purely natural processes. Her paper was very "scientific," in the ordinary and narrow sense of that word, looking simply at "facts" of the lower order. Some discussion followed, but the subject was by no means exhausted.

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF PENN'S REMAINS.

[FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

TWO hundred years ago the people of Philadelphia did all they could to embitter the life of their great founder; to-day they will not even let him rest in peace.¹ His grave is to be desecrated that his ashes may be "in the midst of the people he loved so well" and who proved so sadly ungrateful; until the sacrilege can be committed a monument is to be set up in his honor in the remote little graveyard at Jordans. This is the way in which the Bi-Centennial Club and patriotic Philadelphians would show their respect for William Penn.

It requires but a slight consideration of the matter to realize that the truest respect would be shown by leaving his grave exactly as it is. It has been already explained by those who are not in favor of the sacrilege that the graveyard at Jordans is not neglected as it was said to be, and that a simple stone now marks the spot where Penn lies buried. When there are no longer Friends in England, when the descendants of Penn have forgotten the mightiest of all their ancestors, then the time will have come for Philadelphians to step in and keep others from doing that which they are now so eager to do themselves. But at present there is no reason for interference, and every reason against it. It was at Jordans Penn's grave was made by those who were dearest to him in life, and who were later to be brought to rest at his side. Here lie Guli Penn, the wife of his youth and early love, and Hannah Penn the wife and comfort of his darker years of old age and mental ill-health. Springett Penn, the son of fairest promise, of whose death just as he was beginning to really live, Penn himself has told the pathetic story, sleeps close by. Here too are the Penningtons, mother and devoted step-father of Guli Penn, and Thomas Elwood their friend, once Guli's lover, and for a time reader and secretary to Milton, whose cottage is in the nearest village within a short walk. After George Fox and the Fells of Swarthmoor Hall there is no more interesting group among the early Friends.

Of course the first place must be given to Fox, their prophet. But because he was a prophet and concerned mainly with the things of the soul, he cannot appeal to us, in our skeptical age, as strongly as the men and women who were more really in the world, though like Fox they were not of it. Few places, even in storied England, are more full of history and romance than this little plot of ground hidden apart, far from the railroad and the highway. Not even in Westminster Abbey does there sleep a greater hero than William Penn, or one whose history will count for more in future generations, when the development of human freedom out-balances in interest the making of kings and the bloodshed of warring nations. Not even in fiction can there be found a sadder tragedy than that of the first marriage of Mary Pennington, and a more heart-breaking scene than her last parting with Sir William Springett, wounded unto death in the struggle for liberty; while for a simple love tale, which also has its touch of sadness, what could surpass the story of Thomas Elwood, yielding daily more and more to the charms and sweetness of Guli Springett, as he sat with her at lessons, or rode with her alone through the pleasant country lanes, and yet never once telling her of his love, because he saw that her heart was not his? How would the memory of William Penn be honored if his ashes were removed from this little out-of-the-way corner, hallowed by so many associations, even were it to carry them to the city which in his love for man he founded? And what need is there for a monument other than the plain stone which marks his grave, when so long as that city stands he will be remembered as one of the bravest leaders in the battle of freedom for mankind?

Besides, Jordans is the most appropriate burying-place there could be for the man who was the hero he proved himself, because he was first of all a Quaker. In life he and those who believed with him had been, as it were, a separate people. Their genuineness, their what would now be called altruism, had marked them as men different from all others. Moreover, their simplicity, their plainness, their hatred of shows and shams made them hold aloof in a measure from the life around them. It was only when his needs and the interests of his colony forced Penn to live at court that he took an active part in public affairs in England. It was his own people who followed him to Pennsylvania, where because of the laws he made for them or rather helped them to make for themselves, they were distinguished from all other colonists. Jordans is difficult to find; it is several miles from a railway station, or large town, two or three from the nearest village. I understand Mr. J. E. Johnson is having a sign board put up at Slough where the station is, to show the way; but hitherto it has been al-

¹We print this as our correspondent has sent it, but we are obliged to note our dissent from the severity of the indictment against "the people of Philadelphia." Certainly, as a body, they never exerted themselves to embitter Penn's life. And as to the removal of his remains, there would, we think, be a much more general approval of leaving them where they now rest.—Editor of THE AMERICAN.]

most impossible to find any one who could direct you to it. The very fact that it is in so retired a corner, it seems to me, would have made it the spot of all others Penn would have preferred.

There is something very characteristic in the graves of the great Friends. In East London is the burying ground of Bunhill Fields where the nonconformists sleep their last sleep. Here you can find the tombs not only of Bunyan and De Foe and Watts, but those of the men or the descendants of the men who fought on the side of liberty in the Civil War. More than Westminster Abbey does it deserve to be a place of pilgrimage for all Americans who understand the true history of their country. The graves lie so close together I doubt if space could be found for a single new one. Not far away, within a minute's walk is the factory of the Delarues. Behind it is a little open space with grass plots and gravel walks and benches. Like the old Friends' graveyard on Arch street, and others in and near Philadelphia, the mounds have all been levelled by time, and when from the street you look through the high railings that enclose it, you see only one lonely gravestone, its inscription either worn away or else turned from the street. I have always found the gates closed and have never been inside. This stone, plain and gray, like those one often sees in all Friends' burying grounds, is the only monument that has ever been raised to George Fox, and he who has read the "Journal" of the great Apostle of Light and came to know and love him, would rather see the simple stone than the finest and most costly, and therefore the ugliest, monument to be had from the modern stone mason.

If a railroad or some other modern improvement were to desecrate this little open space under the shadow of a factory, or the cemetery at Jordans in the midst of quiet country, as old St. Pancras in London was desecrated by the Midlands railway, then indeed there might be reason for removal. From old St. Pancras the remains of Mary Wollstonecraft and of Godwin were carried to far Bournemouth. And so when Jordans also becomes a scene of ruin, William Penn's may be carried still farther and across the ocean. But until then who would be justified in breaking in upon the peace of the Friends who sleep together in death even as they dwelt together in life?

M. DE GONCOURT AS A DRAMATIST.

PARIS, 21 December, 1888.

AMERICAN readers who take an interest in French literary matters doubtless know that what is called the "new school" are continually demanding a renewal of dramatic art. The old forms and conventions, they say, have had their day; the stage is ill and even dying; it has need of new life. And their idea is that this new life must be given according to the principles they have introduced into the novel. In other words the stage must be realist or cease to exist. It is not simply by the choice of subjects that the naturalists desire to regenerate the stage; they wish to do away with dramatic unity and to make of a play a series of picturesque scenes, or impressions of real life. Daudet and Zola have already experienced cruel deceptions in carrying these theories before the public, and the overwhelming failure of M. Edmond de Goncourt's "*Germinie Lacerteux*" is another striking confirmation of the fact that for the present, at least, the French have no desire to substitute the new formulas for the old ones.

Dramatizing a novel is always a delicate task, even for the most experienced hand, and it is rare that a piece made from a book has a lasting success. This is especially true of plays taken from the novels of observation and analysis. Now "*Germinie Lacerteux*" is precisely one of those books whose entire interest centers in the analysis of a temperament. It is what the younger French literary men call a human document. To place such a subject upon the stage the author should at least explain his personages, so that those among the audience who have not read the book may have some idea of the characters introduced to them and know why they act thus and so in all the circumstances under which they are presented.

"*Germinie Lacerteux*" was published in 1865, the same year that the Goncourt brothers' first piece, "*Henriette Marchal*," was played—and failed—at the Comédie-Française. It is the study of a poor, hysterical servant who leads a double existence: honest and devoted to an old maid with whom she lives, and, on the other hand, carried away by a passion, when she is thirty, for an ignoble, young scamp who oppresses her. The book was one of the first attempts made to portray certain low Parisian characters, and whatever we may think of the theory of selecting such subjects, there is no question that the novel was carefully observed and written. All the personages were minutely analysed and their actions explained, so that the reader became interested in following them.

In order to avoid using the old methods that have succeeded

very well in the hands of such men as Dumas *filis*, Sardou and several others, M. de Goncourt has endeavored in dramatizing his novel to show us the principal characters of the book without telling us who they are. They appear and disappear during ten scenes, and all their actions are so much Greek to those of the spectators who have never read the book. Now one of the essential requisites for every piece is clearness. The moment the public is not told at the beginning who the personages are that appear before them it is impossible for them to become interested; instead of amusing themselves they are irritated at each new detail, which they cannot explain, and finally lose their patience and get angry. This is what happened at the Odeon on Tuesday; the audience joked, mocked, whistled, and many of them even left the theatre before the play was over.

I am inclined to believe that it is not only the obscurity and nullity of M. de Goncourt's piece that vexed the audience. The French people are certainly not easily shocked; they admit all sorts of audacity, provided an author shows talent in presenting his work and does not seem intentionally to make game of those whom he publicly invites to judge of its merits. We know how far they carry this theory in the novel. But there are certain liberties they think that can be taken in the book which are out of place on the stage. And it is this forcing of the realist note that undoubtedly had much to do with the tremendous demonstration made against "*Germinie Lacerteux*." Five or more of the scenes are absolutely cynical in their crudity, while a great deal of the dialogue is ultra naturalist. In endeavoring to free himself from the old traditions at no matter what cost M. de Goncourt has gone from one extreme to the other: instead of an interesting piece he has given us a succession of scenes without any logical connection, and in place of carefully studied characters he has shown us a lot of *voyous* who, when they do not express themselves in the language of the exterior boulevard talk in an affected style which is certainly not characteristic of their social, moral, or intellectual state.

Curiously enough M. de Goncourt invokes Shakespeare's name to justify this new attempt to regenerate dramatic art. He pretends that the substitution of the act by the scene is a return to the Shakespearian method. It seems to me that the genius of the great English dramatist consists in something more than simply cutting up a piece into tableaux. He presents his characters, analyses their passions and shows them to us under all their myriad forms—which is exactly the opposite of what M. de Goncourt does.

C. W.

THE BLACK VOTE PROBLEM RESTATED.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

YOUR Southern readers were, I am sure, pleased by the editorial article in your number of December 29th on "The Southern Situation." Few of them will accept the opinions you hold, but all of them like to have this question, so important and so little considered or understood, talked, written, and thought of by the thinking people of the North. We know that class will be the tribunal of last resort; that on its conclusion will depend the final decision and adjustment.

None of us will complain that THE AMERICAN considers the matter from a Republican and Protectionist point of view and with some impatience and even a gentle gibe. We who are more directly interested tire of it. We find in it complications which baffle our understanding, and through which we have to feel our way without a guide in precedent. Like the country generally, we have treated it with a series of makeshifts, putting away the time of its definite and enduring disposition. But that time must come; the South is a part of the Republic and is troubled with an abnormal and unwholesome condition, and while that condition continues in one part the soundness and strength of the whole must be impaired. It is natural and best that each of us begin the consideration of the subject from his own political position. The soundest human judgments are those on which men are united after being drawn to it as a common centre from many different points by the power of logic; the best friends any cause can have are those driven to it against their prejudices and forced from their own notions by facts and deductions from facts. Wherever the right of this matter may be—whether on one side or the other or somewhere between the extremes—we will reach it by patiently and honestly scanning the testimony and weighing the argument.

My communication in *Harper's Weekly* on which you based your remarks in the article I write of was intended to be a statement of the facts of the situation in the South, and I have looked with some eagerness to see whether as a statement of facts it would be impeached. I undertook no argument and offered no solution of the problem. My design was to state the problem and leave solutions to come from wiser heads, and over names likely

to weigh in the public judgment and to command public attention. All I tried to do was to tell the truth as plainly and honestly as I could, to use the sequence of accidents that gave me a large audience to put before the intelligence of that audience the facts, stripped of the disguises and freed of the distortions usually put upon them for public inspection.

It may be allowed that the Southern newspapers are better informed of affairs in the South than any others. Among them I have found several earnest declarations of the truth of my statement of the question as made in *Harper's* and but one challenge of their accuracy. That newspaper said bluntly that any assertion that all the negroes of the South are Republicans is untrue, and proceeded to cite special incidents within its own range to maintain its contradiction. It succeeded in convicting me of the same falsehood I would plead guilty to if I had said all negroes have kinky hair or that all crows are black.

The most important, because the most thoughtful and honest criticism of my statements, was that of THE AMERICAN. You say my allegation that the white people will not divide in politics is contradicted by facts; and that in the border States of the South thousands of white men voted for General Harrison last year on economic issues.

In Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia the conditions differ so widely from those in the States further South that events within them cannot safely be taken as indications of what may or can be done in the Southern States as a whole. In West Virginia and Maryland the negro vote is not so large that white men fear to divide before it, and the Republican party has always been in those States respectable in numbers and character. In Virginia there is little evidence that the Tariff issue divided the whites. She is an uncertain State and in 1876 gave 27,000 majority for Tilden, after having given 1,800 majority for Grant over Greeley four years before. The Democrats gained Representatives in Congress last November. The indications are that those former Democrats of Virginia who voted against General Harrison were more intent on punishing Cleveland than on supporting Protection. Alabama and Georgia, where the protection principle is strong and supported by powerful newspapers, rolled up their usual majorities for the Democratic nominees.

When the Tariff issue was not sharply defined before the country the white voters of Virginia had divided on the local issue of repudiation, and it is the old "Readjuster" party, formed by General Mahone, that now makes the white part of the Republican party, of that State, under the same leader.

The idea to which I ask your special attention, however, is that even where the whites have divided the negroes have not. They have changed, but they remain solid. They are solid for General Mahone and repudiation as they were solid for the debt and against General Mahone when he was a Democratic leader. That is not encouraging for the white men of other Southern States. They see their race divide without provoking a corresponding division in the other race. They perceive that the alliance of a white minority and the solid black vote has resulted in the placing of an ugly stain on Virginia's fame, that her credit is lower than that of the most hopelessly Bourbon-ruled commonwealth, that the alliance has placed to represent the Mother of States in the Senate chamber a man of whom the newspapers tell sad stories.

Is that a showing on which you would advise Southern white men to divide? Are we to accept Virginia as an illustration of the good to result from the endeavors of Republican presidents to make Southern Republicanism respectable and safe?

We have been working on the colored vote twenty years. We have brought all the power of personal and business influence to divide it; we have used against it every method known to political experience, and several methods unknown to any preceding ingenuity. We have humbled ourselves and tried to meet it. In this State no Democratic ticket was nominated or canvass made until every imaginable compromise had been vainly offered, every conceivable inducement presented to make an alliance between the honest negroes and the white people. White men voted by thousands for a black Republican reform nominee for Lieutenant-Governor and could not obtain the help of negroes enough to elect him.

We may go to them; they will not come to us. If we join their party they will have the control in it and be our masters there. We can not stake our commercial and social life on the desperate chance that they will be controlled by the respectable and conservative men who join them. Respectability, conservatism and political principles cannot control any ignorant people. Their failure is doubly assured when they are represented by men against whom the race they attempt to control has deep prejudice in politics, too often well founded.

Only two years ago the colored Republicans of the one Congress district allotted to them in this State nominated and voted

for Robert Smalls, a man who was generally believed to be one of the worst of all the men engaged in the corruption of our State government in the days of its blackest iniquity.

Can there be a party organization in which the white members will vote the Republican Federal tickets and the Democratic local tickets, while the colored members nominate and vote the full ticket? Those who have observed practical politics will not think so. Our political system demands harmonious and united action by political parties. Breaks and skips and discordant action by masses of men may be possible but they are rarely available in actual service.

As you justly remark, I argue "in a vicious circle" which brings me back to the same dreary starting place. But we can not remove the fact of the circle or its vice; there is a way out of it and the people of this country will find it. Naturally, I have my own notion of what the way is, but it is no part of my purpose to divert thought from the facts and elements of the problem to suggestions for solution which may be the rankest nonsense, for all I know.

Before retiring into the chronic and agreeable insignificance from which I have temporarily emerged into your columns I will repeat that it is the earnest wish of Southern people that the thinking people of the North understand, as we do, the gravity and the bigness of this question and the demand it makes for study and thought and honest, patriotic treatment.

The settlement of it is more important to the young men of the South than the success of any political party or the prevalence of any principle. They are ready to work cheerfully and earnestly with any person or party in the execution of any plan promising the removal of the evils by which North and South are alike hurt in every relation and department of life. They are eager to take their right place in the Union and to have it fixed beyond disturbance or question. They wish to have sectional questions and all others resulting from the war put out of the country's path and mind, that all of us may unite in thought and work for the future. They know those questions can not and should not be settled until the equities are established and justice is done to all sections and both races. They are not babies to be coddled or indulged, ogres to be feared, or fools to be put aside and forgotten. They are American men with honest American hearts in them, anxious to do right and to be right. Feeling more than others the weight of a difficulty which will not melt left to itself but will rather become heavier and more dangerous as time passes, they ask other American men to join them in a common effort to remove the common irritant, danger, and burden made by the peculiar situation in these Southern States.

A. B. WILLIAMS.

Greenville, S. C., January 7.

REVIEWS.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL: Its Origin, Mission, Methods, and Auxiliaries. The Lyman Beecher Lectures Before Yale Divinity School for 1888. By Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, D. D. Philadelphia: John D. Wattles.

DR. TRUMBULL'S Yale Lectures on the Lyman Beecher foundation certainly take rank among the most notable in the series. His subject was one on which it was easy to talk in commonplaces, which would do neither good nor harm, and arouse no criticism. He has avoided being commonplace, and whether his reader agrees with or differs from the tenor of his book, he will come from its perusal with new and practical ideas of its main theme, which is the teaching function of the Christian Church, and its exercise or neglect in different periods and the consequences.

Dr. Trumbull finds the roots of the Sunday-school system in the Jewish synagogue, which itself grew out of the religious needs of the people after their return from the Exile. He shows that the system was not adapted merely for worship and preaching, but for the study of the law in free conference of the officers of the synagogue with the people, the latter being expected to show their interest by abundant questioning. And he shows that Christ and his apostles not only adapted themselves to this method of interlocutory teaching, but enjoined it upon the churches for all time, the commission given to the apostles themselves being to make disciples or scholars of all nations, and teach them what their Master had taught them. We think Dr. Trumbull, while bringing a very important principle into clear light in this discussion, has somewhat overstrained the evidence in showing the system was identical throughout with the modern Sunday-school. He certainly has shown that the later Jewish and the early Christian Churches laid much more stress upon the interlocutory system of instruction and less upon preaching than has been supposed, or than did the later Christian Church before Robert Raikes's time. And he has brought into much clearer light the

passages of the New Testament which show this. He has proved that the New Testament use of terms is not a loose one, that its "teaching" or "doctrine" is not "preaching," and *vice versa*. When the Apostle says: "I suffer not a woman to teach," he was not speaking with any reference to her appearance in the pulpit. But while this is an ample vindication of the principle which underlies the modern Sunday-school, it is not so complete a vindication as he seems to think of its methods. In the definition he gives of the Sunday-school he says its instruction is given "to children or other learners clustered in groups or classes under separate teachers." This certainly corresponds to the fact, and also to the idea which the modern Sunday-school aims at realizing. But does it correspond to later Jewish and early Christian practices?

We are not clear (1) that the synagogue-school, the Beth-ha-Midrash held in the afternoon after the service of worship in the morning, was a school for children at all. It is true that there were schools for children in Jewish times, but they were held on week-days and not on the Sabbath, and were occupied with memorizing parts of the Bible-text, just as the Mohammedan schools, modelled probably after them, are occupied with the memorizing of the Koran, and the pagan Greek schools were with Homer. The ancients had a clear perception of the tenacity of a child's memory and the comparative weakness of its judgment, they stored it with materials on which the judgment might be exercised in later life. Ruskin's mother followed exactly their method of instruction, when she made him get by heart those chapters of the Bible, which he declares have had so decisive an influence on his intellectual and ethical growth. Modern masters of paedagogics fail to appreciate the golden opportunity offered by a child's memory. It was men of fourteen years and older; who gathered in the Beth-ha-Midrash to discuss what they already had in memory, and to elaborate the system of decisions and interpretations, which became first the Midrash and then the whole Talmud. It was after his reception into the Hebrew community as a person old enough to be responsible for himself, that Jesus of Nazareth appeared in the Temple school, "both hearing and asking questions." No doubt he had attended a day-school in Nazareth and committed parts of the Scriptures to memory along with the other boys of the town. And like that day-school were the children's schools which the Churches established in after years, where children were taught gratuitously, in order to withdraw them from the influence of pagan and Jewish teachers.

(2) We see no evidence that the school was broken into classes of any kind and a general draft made on the intelligence, information, and teaching power of the congregation, either in later Jewish or early Christian times. Dr. Trumbull does not assert this of the Jewish schools, but he does seem to think that Bingham justifies him in claiming that the early catechetical schools of the Christians, of which Alexandria is the best known instance, corresponded essentially to his definition. We have looked up the passages to which he refers, and we gather from them this account of the school at Alexandria. It was in the hands of a single teacher, with sometimes one assistant, without subdivision into more than two classes. This teacher might be either bishop, priest, or deacon, or one of the still lower orders of the clergy. The only lay teacher known was Origen, who taught two years before his ordination. The instruction was like the Jewish in that there was a free interchange of questions and answers, but there probably was more of sustained discourse from the catechist than the New Testament usage would have allowed. Lay persons of neither sex took part in the work; but the deaconesses of the Church gave instruction privately, not in the school, to catechumens of their own sex, especially to the less educated and more "rustic" among them. This covered the answers they were to make to the bishop at their baptism, and the proprieties of Christian womanhood. Paul's word expressly debarred them from doing more. All the recognized members of the school were of the age of discretion required for adult baptism, and generally pagans who sought admission to the Church. Bingham's idea that mere children were admitted rests upon a doubtful inference from a deliverance of an Alexandrian bishop on another matter, and is entirely unsustained by direct evidence of any kind. In the two respects we have specified we do not see that Dr. Trumbull has proved the antiquity of our Sunday school methods. Their necessity and reasonableness in modern circumstances are quite another matter.

Dr. Trumbull lays just stress upon the mischief attending the neglect of this educational work, into which the Church afterwards fell, perhaps from the mistaken notion that it was work which belonged properly to a missionary age. He shows that while preaching has rendered great service to the cause of religion, and has been the instrument of a certain awakening, nearly every fresh stir of religious life, the Waldensian and Hussite movements, the Reformation, the

Counter-Reformation, and Puritanism have resulted in a new stress upon the religious training of the young. Hence the great importance of the catechisms, which are among the monuments of these movements. He objects very strongly to the habit of "learning the Catechism," on which so much stress used to be laid in the Puritan and Presbyterian Church. With our present opinion of the importance of storing the child's memory we are not entirely agreed with this. We think the mistake was in using a book entirely unfitted for the purpose. The Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Divines is the very worst of its kind, not only in being abstract and difficult to a degree, but in eliminating the personal element from its statements of the Christian doctrine. A Bible with the pronouns of the first and second person eliminated would be a sorry affair; yet the Westminster divines managed to eliminate them from their restatement of the Bible's teachings.

We cannot dwell on the rich fullness of historical notices in the earlier chapters, nor the suggestions on Sunday-school method and preaching to children which close the book. But we notice two omissions. Dr. Trumbull has not marked the concession as to the duality of the Church's work of instruction implied in the appointment of a Teacher as well as a Pastor in the first churches of New England, and the gradual extinction of the office through the failure to put it from the start on the historic footing by restoring the interlocutory method. And he has said nothing of the catechetical classes established by the pastors of our German Churches long before the age of Sunday-schools, and still maintained with the best results. The written law of the Presbyterian Church still requires such classes, but we know of only a single case of compliance with the law.

In treating of the objections to Sunday-schools Dr. Trumbull dwells especially on that relating to their alleged tendency to replace household instruction. We believe the blame of this should fall far less on the Sunday-school than on the evening services of the churches, which have put an end to the old gathering around the fireside for Bible-reading and free talk. But there is one side of the argument on which he has not touched. It is the release of careless and indifferent parents from the indirect stress of responsibility for their own spiritual culture, in view of the needs of their children. And a somewhat similar effect is seen in our public schools. The secularization of those schools has been aided by the plea that the Sunday-school meets the need of the children for religious training. But even when it does, this sundering of religions from naturally related topics has the effect of teaching the pupil to regard the moral and religious side of life as a Sunday and church affair, to sever life into two halves which stand in no vital relation to each other.

With nearly everything Dr. Trumbull has to say in praise of the Sunday-school and its work in America, we are in hearty agreement. But we are not satisfied that the institution as it stands is a finality. It carries with it characteristic marks of the age and the atmosphere in which it originated. It is the child of the Methodist revival and of the Evangelical movement. The Church never will lose the gains it represents, but we believe it will learn to give its teaching work a shape more in harmony with its longer historical traditions.

R. E. T.

A HISTORY OF GREECE. By Evelyn Abbott, M. A., LL. D., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College. [Vol. I.] From the Earliest Times to the Ionian Revolt. Pp. xi. and 553. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Saintsbury somewhere complains that since Dr. Thirlwall's no history of Greece possesses the character and style of a work of literary art. In this we find a note of history as controlled by the scientific spirit of our own times, which values fact very highly, and holds the imaginative setting of the fact very cheap. Not to "give pleasure" to the reader, but to give the latest results of research, is the first purpose of the historian; and he declines to go a step farther than the evidence requires him.

In this spirit Grote wrote and Dr. Evelyn Abbott writes Greek history. His purpose is to put within the reach of English readers the last word which research authorizes, in a plain, straightforward fashion, which cares for no element of style but correctness and intelligibility. And the various lines of research which have occupied scholars ever since Grote and Curtius wrote have been led to such faithful results as enables our author to tell much that will be new to the readers of these historians. There have been careful explorations of prehistoric remains on both the Greek islands and the mainland, including very much of Schliemann's work. There have been comparative studies in the development of art, which enable us to trace the influence of the East, especially of Phoenicia, upon the early Hellenes. There have been studies in comparative religion, which show the relations of the Greek theology to that of the Aryans of Asia, and enable us to disentangle the elements borrowed from early Phoenician colonists,

or copied by Greek colonists from Phrygians and other races among whom they settled. And the science of comparative sociology has furnished us with the right clue to the development of social and political methods, and the significance of certain local peculiarities as survivals of primitive tribal usages.

It is true that the additions to our direct sources for the history have not been great. Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Dionysius, and Plutarch are well-threshed straw, so far as Greece is concerned. Grote has made as vigorous criticism and comparison of what they have to tell as any scholar could. But a considerable addition has been made to our knowledge of the Greek inscriptions, and the recovery of the sources for Assyrian and Babylonian history puts us for the first time in a position to follow the course of events which led to the overthrow of the Lydian monarchy, and the consequent invasion of Greece by the Persians.

It is from the mastery of these sources, old and new, that Dr. Abbott comes to the task of writing a history of Greece. Throughout his work he shows a critical and cautious spirit, which puts the reader entirely at his ease as to any affirmation he does make, but does not always satisfy us that he has said all he might. Of course in dealing with the early period of legendary history and migrations, he is treading on very uncertain ground. Except so far as the early legends are substantiated by the known facts of the situation in later times, it is hard to be confident of their truth, and very easy to be misled into devising a subtler meaning which rests on nothing. But when we come to the Homeric poems we find Dr. Abbott as sceptical as any scholar of the age before Schliemann, as to their worth as a source for history. He not only refuses to believe "the wondrous tale of Troy," but denies the accuracy of their portrait of Greek life as it existed at any time. And he declines to identify the kings and heroes, whose tombs Schliemann found at Mycenæ with those of the Homeric poems. He even refuses to regard them as genuinely national poetry, like the English ballads, or the Finnish "Kalevala," declaring they are an artistic and conventional literature whose form indicates that ages of development of the poetic art had elapsed before they were written. As for their date, he declines to put it before the invasion of the Peloponnesus by the Dorians, on the ground that the omission of reference to that fact is merely negative evidence, and proves nothing.

That invasion is recognized by all historians as the turning-point of Greek history. From it dates the dualism of Dorian and Ionian, which continues to the end of the story. After its waves of agitation had subsided, the Greek cities settled down to the course of political development, through which they nearly all ran. First came a monarchy not unlike that of the Homeric poems, in describing which Dr. Abbott should have dwelt more on the king's importance as the originator of law through the uniformity of his decision. Then the kingship is abolished either formally or virtually, and the power passes into the hands of the aristocracy. Their abuse of their power leads to the emigration of colonies to new homes, and frequently to the substitution of a "tyrant" as a mere popular and democratic ruler,—an "armed soldier of democracy," as Allison called Napoleon. It was reserved to Athens to emerge out of this strife of classes into a purely democratic form of government, which furnished a counterpoise to the autocratic influence of Sparta. The account of the legislation of Solon and Cleisthenes, by which this was accomplished, is one of the ablest things in the book. So far as the scanty sources enable him, Dr. Abbott has made the matter intelligible, largely by comparison with similar movements elsewhere.

The volume closes with the fate and fortunes of the Greek colonies in Asia and Africa, especially those which fell under the power first of Lydia and then of Persia. This brings us to the threshold of the true heroic age of Greece, which will be the theme of the second volume.

R. E. T.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON: PHILOSOPHER AND SEER. By A. Bronson Alcott. Pp. 81. Boston: Cupples & Hurd.

The advantages which Mr. Alcott had for knowing the inner personality of Emerson would alone seem to promise great value for this essay. Then Emerson himself, who had certainly a keen and penetrating critical eye, if not a perfectly-balanced critical judgment, looked on Alcott as possessed of fine insight and great ability, and was heard to express a wish that he (Emerson) might survive him, as he alone could make plain to the world what manner of man Alcott was. And Alcott himself, towards the close of his life, showed a feverish desire to publish his essay to the world, evidently feeling that it supplied helps to a true knowledge of Emerson not to be obtained elsewhere. But thus grandly heralded, Mr. Alcott's performance is somewhat disappointing. We think its merits are handsomely allowed when we say that it is a good, intelligent, appreciative estimate of certain characteristics of Emerson's works. But we are disappointed of our expectation

that the writer would show a close knowledge of his personal traits, such as is to be obtained from the intimacy of friendship, and is not to be obtained by reading his books. The materials which he uses are only such as are accessible to anyone, and Mr. Alcott is not the ablest of those who have made use of them.

Two poems, besides an introductory sonnet, complete the volume: "Ion: a Monody," by Mr. Alcott, and "The Poets' Countersign," by Frank B. Sanborn. "Ion" is a pastoral elegy, and hence an anachronism. It is impossible in this age of the world, we fear, to say anything of real importance through the mouth of Colin Clout. Mr. Sanborn's ode is a stronger performance, but its main idea,—that naming the name of Emerson is to constitute a countersign by which poets may know each other,—has been over-worked already. The second generation of Transcendentalists, who are addicted to the use of this countersign, no doubt recognize each other as poets easily enough, but their need is to find some "open sesame" by which the world in general will so recognize them. To the uninitiated, spite of his "naming the name" of Emerson, such passages of Mr. Sanborn's ode as this:

"Herbert and Spenser dead
Have left their names alone to him whose scheme
Stifly endeavors to supplant the dream
Of seer and poet with mechanic rule
Learned from the chemist's closet, from the surgeon's tool,"—

seem mere charade-stuff. We are glad to be able to say that this is not the general tone of his poem, though pastoralism *à la mode* does crop out over-frequently. It has much of the bold and free movement and clear ring of the real ode; and could be pruned into an excellent piece of work.

A. J. F.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE final volumes (III. and IV.) of the "Life of William Lloyd Garrison," by his sons, have been placed in the printers' hands and will be published by the Century Co. this year. They will be uniform with the volumes published in 1885, and will contain many portraits.

During the past season English editions were issued of every important book published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

A "Life of John Stuart Mill," by Leonard Courtney, will be the next volume in the "Great Writers" series.

Canterbury, his birthplace, has been chosen as the site of the proposed Memorial of Christopher Marlowe, the English dramatist. Lord Coleridge is the chairman of the Memorial Committee.

Miss Kate Sanborn is reported to be collecting material for a volume on the eminent women of New York.

The fourth volume is just about to appear (W. H. Morrison, Washington, D. C.) of Mr. James Schouler's "History of the United States Under the Constitution." The fifth (and probably concluding) volume, bringing the history to 1861, is in a forward state.

Lester Wallack's "Memories of Fifty Years" will be republished by Charles Scribner's Sons in a limited edition of 500 copies printed directly from type. The portraits will be paged separately, and there will be autograph letters printed in fac-simile, with reproductions of Wallack's first theatrical contract and first playbill in this country.

So strong a feeling has been manifested against a pirated edition of Prof. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" that it is hardly possible any publisher will undertake it.

"Griefenstein" is the title of a new novel by F. Marion Crawford about to be issued by Macmillan & Co.

Cassell & Co. are about to publish the fourteenth and final volume of their "Encyclopædic Dictionary." The completed work, comprising nearly 6,000 pages, has been in preparation over sixteen years.

Mr. P. G. Hamerton has in press for early issue a volume of essays, including, among other papers, "French and English," "Education," "Politics," "Religion," and "Society."

The late W. J. Thoms invented the word *folk-lore* for use in English, but it has now been adopted by the French. Among the latest announcements in Paris is a forthcoming "Folk-lore Brésilien," by Santa-Anna Néry, to be published by Didier (New York: F. W. Chistern), with a preface by Prince Roland Bonaparte.

The leading characters in one of Mr. W. D. Howells's first books, "Our Wedding Journey," are to come forth again in a story which is to begin in *Harper's Weekly* in March. The name of the new serial has not yet been announced.

Guy de Maupassant's "Afloat" and Alphonse Daudet's "Recollections of a Man of Letters," will be published, with illustrations, by Routledge.

Edmund Gosse's "Eighteenth Century Literature," which Messrs. Macmillan have ready, will be the second of a series of four books on English Literature, which was begun by Mr. Saintsbury's study on the literature of the Elizabethan age.

An edition of Lawrence Oliphant's "Scientific Religion" is to be brought out, "by authority," by Chas. A. Newborne, Buffalo. An introduction has been supplied by Mr. Oliphant's widow.

The "Uranie" of Camille Flammarion and the "Jack" of Daudet are to appear in the illustrated series which was so successfully opened by "Tartarin sur les Alpes." It is stated that 150,000 copies of the "Tartarin" have been sold.

Mr. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, author of "The Problem of Evil," is about to publish an enquiry into the fundamental principles of social ethics and a discussion of social evolution. "Social Progress" is the title of his book, which will be issued shortly by Longmans, Green & Co., both in London and New York.

Dispatches from England state that Mr. Ruskin has had the sixth attack of what is guardedly described as "mental disturbance." These attacks grow more frequent and the symptoms more menacing. The present illness is reported less serious than the last, but causes his friends great anxiety.

The notice of Chancellor Manatt's fine work "Xenophon, Hellene," which appeared in THE AMERICAN December 15th, erroneously gave the name of the publishers. It is published by Ginn & Co.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish this month a London edition of Mr. F. R. Stockton's "Great War Syndicate," recently completed in *Once a Week*.

Harper & Brothers have just ready "A Latin Dictionary for Schools," by Charlton T. Lewis, Ph.D. It is not an abridgement of Prof. Lewis's Standard Latin Dictionary but an entirely new and independent work.

A forthcoming number of the "Old South Studies" of D. C. Heath & Co. will be the celebrated Connecticut Constitution, otherwise known as "Fundamental Orders," which is the oldest, in the modern sense of the word, of written constitutions.

Cassell & Co. are to publish this month Max O'Rell's new book, which treats of what the French satirist saw and heard during his recent visit to this country.

Sir Robert Morier has nearly completed a volume of diplomatic reminiscences, with which he has incorporated a sketch of British diplomacy since 1814.

George F. Parsons has written an introduction to the next of the Wormeley translations of Balzac (Roberts Bros.)—the mystical novel, "Louis Lambert." This book is held to prove that the universal genius of Balzac anticipated the modern theosophists at nearly all points.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE title of the *Tariff League Bulletin* has been changed to *The American Economist*, with a view to a broadening of scope. It is the purpose of the "Tariff League" to strengthen the *American Economist* in many respects during the present year and to establish it firmly as a leading journal advocating the American system of Economics.

Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, author of "The Led Horse Claim," etc., has written a three-part novelette, "The Last Assembly Ball: a Pseudo-Romance of the Far West," which will be printed in *The Century*, beginning with the March number.

The publication office of the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. has been transferred from Philadelphia to New York City, and the American edition of the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Contemporary Review*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Westminster Review*, the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Quarterly Review*, the *Scottish Review*, and *Blaenwood's Magazine*, as well as the *American Naturalist*, and *Shakespeariana*, will hereafter be issued from New York City. This change has been made to ensure an earlier issue of these periodicals by the greater facilities thus secured for the importation of original sheets.

John Habberton has written for *Harper's Magazine* a paper on "Bulb Gardens Indoors," which Mr. William Hamilton Gibson will illustrate.

The new departure of the *New York Ledger* attracts much notice. Mrs. Burnett and Mr. Stevenson are engaged to write for the *Ledger*, and in the current number a learned paper by Dr. McCosh is found beside some very lurid fiction.

Collier's *Once a Week* is apparently a sort of eagle among the dovecotes. It is said to offer "rates" to the most popular writers such as the magazines, with all the pressure of competition, decline to pay, and to threaten a consequent monopoly of much of the high-priced talent. Its liberality confounds the older journals.

SCIENCE NOTES.

NO full reports have yet been published of the results of the total eclipse of the sun, which occurred on January 1st. The path of totality stretched across the western United States in a belt extending from California to Manitoba. The principal stations on this belt were at the Lick Observatory, at Norman, at Chico, at Chabot University, and at Nelson. At Brandon, Manitoba, observations were also taken. Parties were generally favored with a clear sky, a slight haze occurring in southern California. Totality occurred at about 3.16 p. m., central time. The time of total eclipse is given differently at 56 and 57 seconds. As the time neared for the eclipse it became colder, and the stars were distinctly visible. Completer reports may be expected soon.

Surgeon-General Hamilton has written a letter to Secretary Fairchild, in which he delivers an adverse opinion on the bill which has been presented in the House, offering a reward of \$100,000 to any person of any nationality who discovers the true germ of yellow fever. Dr. Hamilton thinks the bill "is wrongly conceived and should not pass." Very little reason is given in the letter for this judgment, except that such rewards "have generally turned out to have been improperly given." The effect of the bill so far has been to flood the bureau with "crank letters," some of them containing preposterous claims and proposals. We think the opinion has prevailed as far as there has been expression, that the nature of the yellow fever is not sufficiently established as a disease traceable to distinct germ to warrant the payment of such a reward; and, as Dr. Hamilton suggests, that it would be better for the government to pay the prize *after* the expected discovery has been established.

We are pleased to copy from *Science* some account of the complete organization of an American Geologic Society, accomplished at Cornell University on Dec. 27 of last year. This movement began in 1881 at the Cincinnati meeting of the American Association, and a preliminary organization was effected at the Cleveland meeting in August of last year. At the meeting at Ithaca a list of 102 geologists, men who are engaged in original investigation or in teaching, and who have subscribed to the Constitution, was read. Besides these original fellows, 16 had been elected at the Cleveland meeting, giving a total membership of 118. It was decided that fellowship should be limited, and that the title (F. G. S. A.) should be maintained as an honorary one. The following is the list of officers elected: President, Professor James Hall, State geologist of New York; first vice-president, Professor James D. Dana, Yale College; second vice-president, Professor Alexander Winchell, University of Michigan; secretary, Professor John J. Stevenson, University of the City of New York; treasurer, Professor Henry S. Williams, Cornell University; executive council, the above named officers, and the following fellows at large,—Hon. J. W. Powell (director United States Geological Survey), Professor J. S. Newberry (Columbia College), and Professor C. H. Hitchcock (Dartmouth College).

A good summary of a recent address on "Inebriate Asylums and their Work" is given in *Science* of last week. The address was by Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., and was delivered at Toronto. The writer drew the following conclusions: 1. Inebriate hospitals should take the place of jails and station-houses, which are dangerous to the inebriate from their mental and physical surroundings. 2. They should receive both incurable and recent cases and build them up mentally and physically, and thus return a large number to health and sobriety. 3. Inebriate hospitals should be built from taxes on the sale of wines and liquors, and should be self-supporting. Dr. Crothers believes such hospitals would materially relieve the tax payer as well as save society untold burdens of sorrow and misery.

The rabbits which were introduced into Australia by the Acclimation Society of Australasia some years ago, have become a formidable pest to the land owners in the provinces of Victoria and New South Wales, and on the island of New Zealand. The Australian government pays ten cents a pair for all killed, and offers a large reward for the discovery of a successful method of exterminating them. The skins have become an article of export to European furriers; from New Zealand, it is estimated, have been sent 70,000,000 skins; from Victoria 29,000,000. Some attempts have been made to put the flesh of the animals in cases for preservation, but the attempts on the part of some settlers to kill the rabbits by poison has led people to keep clear of the food. One of these methods was by scattering apples impregnated with arsenic about the country, but this proved to be too expensive for the good accomplished. The rabbits are said to scour a field of fresh grass or a young crop of almost any description as clean as would a cloud of locusts. Measures have been passed frequently in the Colonial legislature looking toward relief, but little seems as yet to have been accomplished.

Speaking of some reports on street lighting which are being prepared for the Councils of this city, the *Philadelphia Press* says: "It is not at all improbable that the investigation will result in a recommendation that the city go into the business of making its own light. When the matter was discussed some time ago it was said that a plant sufficient for 1,000 lamps would cost \$500,000. In contradiction of this, it is learned that the Pennsylvania Railroad has secured an estimate for a plant of 1,000 lamp capacity and the figure of cost was but \$100,000. A plan which has some supporters provides for three stations. There would be one at Otis Street Wharf, which property is owned by the city, of 2,000 lamps, costing \$250,000; one at the foot of South street on the Delaware, of 1,200 lamps, costing \$150,000, and one on the Schuylkill, to supply West Philadelphia, with 1,500 lamps, costing \$200,000."

DRIFT.

IF any there be who thought that Mr. Cleveland was the forlorn hope of Civil Service Reform, they will be gratified to hear from the appointment clerk in the interior department, who said the other day that he had received since election over 100 letters from Republican members of Congress, asking when the official terms of various officers in the service of the departments expired. He received so many of these communications that he, after a time, inquired what it meant. He was informed by Senators and Representatives whom he asked that they had made up their minds to let Democratic officials who are competent and satisfactory serve out their terms before recommending the appointment of their successors.—*Boston Advertiser*.

Nebraska will shortly enter upon the manufacture of beet root sugar on a scale which promises the greatest success. The German farmers are skilled in the raising of this vegetable, and a large sum has been subscribed to secure the production of the best sugar in the market. The soil is adapted to the cultivation of beets, the climate is favorable, and it is confidently expected that a revolution in sugar-producing is about to take place. There is no question of the high quality of beet root sugar.—*Boston Journal*.

An old friend of General Harrison, not in politics, who recently dropped in upon him at Indianapolis to pay his respects, tells the Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* that nobody need worry about the General sharing the fate of his grandfather. The Harrison of to-day, he says, is used to hard work, gets through it easily, is not thin-skinned, doesn't let criticism destroy his appetite or sleep, and can be relied upon not to let the office-seekers kill him either before or after the appointments are made. The old friend further believes that there will be no "clean sweep" of the offices, and that under the new administration civil-service reform is going forward and not backward. "If I am not greatly mistaken," he says, "the politicians will discover that, when they present candidates for office, they will be required to give proofs of their capabilities rather than of their political services."—*Hartford Courant*.

The South raised about \$800,000,000 in agricultural products in 1888. It produced \$50,000,000 worth of cotton goods and organized new mining and manufacturing enterprises with a capital of \$163,000,000. These are three of the reasons which are influencing the South to abandon Bourbonism and free trade and come out for protection.

"Odd as it may seem," says Joe Howard in *America*, "the prettiest model in New York is a colored girl, who lives at Yonkers. She is a perfect type of Afric's golden sand, with a low forehead, jet black eyes, expanded nostrils, thick lips, white teeth; but for all that, the most attractive in appearance, with a figure that is statuinely superb. She stands straight as an arrow, is twenty years old, weighs 135 pounds, and is as full of life and blood and 'go' as it is possible for human nature to be. During the months of October, November, and thence on to May, she readily makes from \$5 to \$10 a day five days in a week."

It is noticed that the pet word of the Christmas poets this year is "joyance." There is an atmosphere of early English about the word "joyance," which provokes the "jeerance" of the unpoetic soul.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Leopold Morse is a good judge of men, and the rating he gives some of his contemporaries in Congress is well worth noting. According to Mr. Morse, Congressman Dingley of Maine is the best legislator in the lower house. He has a better knowledge of the practical details of legislation and more aptness in following them up than any other member on either side, in Mr. Morse's judgment. A similar compliment is paid to Mr. Hoar of the Senate, who, according to the same authority, ranks as the best legislator in that body. Coming from a Democrat, this handsome estimate of two members of the opposite party is interesting.—*Boston Herald*.

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to ake care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Trout or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

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Transacts a general Banking Business, Negotiates State, Municipal, Railroad, and other Loans. Issues Certificates of Deposit, in amounts to suit, drawing interest at rates varying with length of time of deposit. Also allows interest on daily balances of active accounts of corporations, merchants, tradesmen, and others, subject to check as in any bank. Accepts the transfer agency and registry of stocks, and acts as Trustee of mortgages of corporations.

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John H. Converse, T. Morris Perot,
Geo. DeB. Keim, Geo. W. Blabon,
James Dougherty, Philip C. Garrett,
Simon B. Fleisher, Isaac R. Childs,
Isaac Hough.

WHARTON BARKER, PRESIDENT.
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., VICE-PRESIDENT.
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RUSSELL STURGIS HUBBARD, SECRETARY.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Guaranteed Fund \$3,000,000.
Offers 6 Per Cent. First Mortgages on Farm and City Properties.

REASONS FOR INVESTING IN THE SECURITIES
OF THIS COMPANY:

First. Because it has had 35 years' experience without the loss of a dollar to a single investor.
Second. Because its conservative management is insured by the double liability of its stockholders.
Third. Because nearly 500 of the most prominent financial, business and charitable corporations, including about 60 Savings Banks, 50 Universities, Colleges and Academies, 70 General Church Boards and Churches, and 20 to 30 Insurance Companies, have invested in its loans for many years.

Fourth. Because these loans are readily negotiable, easily available as collateral, and, while paying a good interest, can be procured at par.

Fifth. Because the principal and interest of every loan are guaranteed by a fund amounting to about \$3,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORS:
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GEO. M. TROUTMAN, Pres. Central Nat'l Bank.
WM. B. BEMENT, Industrial Iron Works.
GEO. BURNHAM, Baldwin Locomotive Works.
WM. McGEORGE, Jr., Attorney-at-law.

The Loans of the above Company, in amounts from \$250 to \$20,000, can be had at par and accrued interest from

WILLIAM McGEORGE, Jr.
Bullitt Building,
Send for Pamphlet. 131-143 South 4th St., Phila.

THE INVESTMENT CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

310 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, \$4,000,000. FULL PAID.
Conducts a general Banking business.

Allows Interest on Cash Deposits, Subject to Check, or on Certificates.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers, Corporations, Firms, and Individuals solicited.

Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange, drawing on Baring Bros. & Co., London; Perier Freres et Cie, Paris; Mendelsohn & Co., Berlin, etc.

Issues Baring Bros. & Co.'s Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world.

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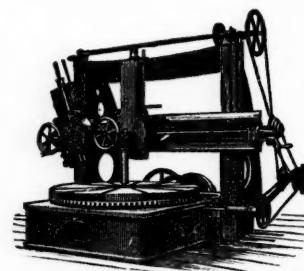
OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, President.
HENRY C. GIBSON, Vice President.
HENRY M. HOYT, Jr., Treasurer.
ETHELBERT WATTS, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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GEORGE S. PEPPER, HENRY C. GIBSON,
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Engineers and Manufacturers of
Machine Tools.

PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office in Company's Building,
308 AND 310 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.



CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00
RESERVED FOR REINSURANCE AND ALL OTHER
CLAIMS, 1,883,298.65
SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, 461,120.10

Total assets, Oct. 1, 1887, \$2,344,418.75.

DIRECTORS:
T. H. MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
JOHN T. LEWIS, CHAS. P. PEROT,
ISRAEL MORRIS, JOS. E. GILLINGHAM,
P. S. HUTCHINSON, SAMUEL WELSH,
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Over 1,500 acres under cultivation growing



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SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS,

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